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## ADVOCATE OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

JUNE-JULY, 1891.

## ITINERARY.

The editor sends greetings, June 10-16, from the meeting of the International Missionary Union, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where, by invitation of Dr. Foster of the "Sanitarium," and enjoying gratuitous entertainment for a week, ninety-five missionaries, of all denominations, are debating and praying over the problems of their world-wide fields. The venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin and others of Boston participate earnestly in the conference.

The missionaries present were from India, 15; China, 13; Japan, 12; Turkey, 8; Africa, 7; Burma, 7; Siam, 5; Korea, 3; South America, 3; Central America, 2; N. W. America, 2; Australia, 2; Italy, 2; Mexico, 2; Syria, 2; Hawaiian Islands, 2; Malaysia, 1. Total missionaries, 88. Secretaries, 5; Candidates, 2. Grand total, 95.

The rest of the Diary is "crowded out," but the Secretary visited East Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y., the old home of Rev. Herman Halsey, June 9 and 10, and was most kindly received by his children in that interesting farming region. He rode over the farm cleared by the hands of Mr. Halsey and his sons—forth from which they went to professional and business activities. Two daughters still live near by and were our kind hostesses. The family have a rich heritage in the conscientious, frugal, benevolent lives of their sainted parents.

At Lockport, we met that well-known friend of Peace, Rev. E. P. Marvin of the Presbyterian Church. He had just returned from service as a teacher in Mr. Moody's Chicago School and from evangelistic labors in Lexington, Ky., where he found many sad reminders of the civil war. We also had pleasant interviews with several prominent citizens and were indebted to Mr. Herrick Halsey of East Wilson, for a drive of eighteen miles over the rich prairie country and for many other kind courtesies.

—The angry mutterings of labor against capital would be stilled if there were more such men in the world as Philip Moen who has just passed to his reward. The Worcester manufacturer proved that it is possible, even in these days, to carry on a great industrial enterprise without a strike or any other collision of interests, and the thousand workmen who bared their heads at his open grave knew that they were losing not a master but a friend.

—The friends of Rev. John O. Fiske D. D., of Bath, Me., will read with interest that he is able to be on the street again. The Bath *Times* says: "Every one feels better after a handshake from the venerable pastor."

"The New Orleans grand jury, after many weeks of investigation, and the examination of four hundred witnesses, made its report on May 5, and for many reasons the public might wish that it had been postponed indefinitely, for a document more humiliating to American honor has seldom, if ever, been drafted. The grand jury refuses to indict any individual connected with the massacre, but prefers to arraign the Mafia and the jury-fixers of New Orleans. The report probably voices the sentiment of the majority of the citizens of New Orleans, and it was scarcely probable that any other verdict would be pronounced. Nevertheless, because of it, the nation's good name abroad has been besmirched. Italy has been given renewed reason for demanding from the Federal government that assurance be given that Italian subjects shall be protected."

We accord heartily with this sentiment expressed in one of our exchanges.

## WAR AND FOOD.

The war prophets are crying aloud, but that does not make a war in Europe certain. "A watched pot never boils," and the clouds may again disperse without the rain of blood upon the earth, which the speculators in grain are early anticipating. Here are some of their prognostications:

"Beginning with France, her army, now ready for the field, is 525,000 men in round numbers. Her second line, composed of men who are drilled but belong to the reserves, is 579,000 more, and, including all classes of reserves, there are about 2,500,000 men. All these except the first line would be withdrawn from productive labor. The State sees to it that their families are fed when the heads of them are in the line. Of the 39,405,290 people of France 19,000,000 are engaged in agriculture. In spite of this France had to import last year \$52,000,000 worth of cereals. In 1882 the value of the cereals imported \$100,000,000. France gets her extra supply of breadstuffs from Russia and the United States."

Russia will prohibit the exportation of grain, as in 1882, if she is likely to be involved in the conflict. Turning to Germany the same writer truly says:

"The first line of the German army is about 490,000 men. There are two other lines, each of the strength of the first, about 1,500,000 in all; but the men in them are now at the same sort of labor, and will be until their services are required by the State, which would only be in case of grave emergency. Of the (about) 45,000,000 people of the German Empire, something over 19,000,000 are engaged in agriculture. To withdraw from agricultural production in France and Germany alone the reserves of the two armies would produce a deficiency in the home food demands."

The war must, if it comes, be a "great" war; it must call out the reserves. The American writer quoted sees a market for our breadstuffs, and seems reconciled to that which would make them sell. So a burnt city makes a demand for lumber. *La Grippe* has increased the remunerative labors of physicians and undertakers; but neither pestilence nor fire is anything to be desired; incendiaries are not popular, and persons diffusing contagious diseases are not sought after.